

THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN.

Republican National Nominations:
For President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
of Indiana.
For Vice-President,
LEVI P. MORTON,
of New York.

Defenders of American Industry.

IT WILL BE WORTHY THE JUST AND PRO-
VIDENT CARE OF CONGRESS TO MAKE SUCH
FURTHER ALTERATIONS IN THE TARIFF AS
WILL MORE ESPECIALLY PROTECT AND
FOSTER THE SEVERAL BRANCHES OF MAN-
UFACTURE WHICH HAVE BEEN RECENTLY
INSTITUTED AND EXTENDED BY THE LA-
CERABLE EXERTIONS OF OUR CITIZENS.
James Madison, Special Message, 1809.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1888.

New Jersey Newspapers.

The Governor and Comptroller last week designated the newspapers to publish the laws, reducing the price somewhat and keeping the number within reasonable limits. The condition of the State Treasury will, it is said, warrant the expenditure, and the two officials certainly ought to know. The laws should be placed before the people somehow, and the existing method has some advantages. If it took circulation into account it would be much improved, and the purpose of the publication would be better attained at smaller cost. As it is the *Sunday Call* is paid at the same rate as the *Bloomfield Citizen*, an incongruity which must be apparent to all—admirable in its field as our contemporary is. There is a certain amount of news interest in the laws which makes their printing feasible in papers of large circulation, but the inconsistency of the system is none the less apparent.—*Newark Sunday Call*.

Thanks, neighbor, for your considerate appreciation of THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN. Its public-spirited projectors have spared no expense in making it admirable, and this week the publisher sends it out enlarged to thirty-two columns—an improvement demanded by its growing patronage and the increasing importance of the town it represents. Bloomfield stands now next to the parent town of Newark in the diversity of her manufacturing industries, and capital and labor employed. Look at us! We have works in wood, iron, brass, copper and silver; we boast of industries in cotton, wool, rubber, leather, marble and paper; we turn out fine carriages, saddle-hardware, parlor and church organs—and (by the way)—gave Mr. Edison a lift with factory accommodations for perfecting his world-famous phonograph. To go below the surface, we are busy quarrying and dressing brownstone, for various public and private buildings of the best class, and may do something at mining the precious metals—when we get down to them and the rush of other business will permit. You see, our people are doing all these things in Bloomfield, and new residences are going up around our Park, and along the Ridge, beautiful for situation, and attracting strangers hitherward to become Bloomfielders. Thus, you see, there is need of an "admirable" home paper, whose business is to let you and everybody else know of these things.

But in forming an opinion that for publishing the laws the country journal of moderate circulation should not be paid at the same rate as the city paper of bigger circulation, our contemporary is not as just and largeminded as it generally is. Enact that the BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN should receive no more than half as much as the *Sunday Call* for publishing a foreclosure or township notice, or other legal advertising [and the effect would be to freeze out the suburban newspaper. Its type and labor costing the same as that paid by the city paper, but forced to accept much less, it could not afford to publish such notices, and would be driven from its home field. With such an unjust discrimination, the city papers would be able to monopolize the entire field. If the *Sunday Call* is in earnest, it should say: Pay the *New York Sunday World* its rate and let it publish the laws exclusively, unless the New Jersey papers will do it for nothing. It has an immense circulation, a large part of it being in New Jersey, as a large part of that of the *Sunday Call* is throughout Essex County. Give Mr. Pulitzer a monopoly and starve us all out! This suggestion is an amplified parallel, and is the *reductio ad absurdum* of the *Sunday Call's* "incongruity" argument.

The present plan of publishing the laws in the local papers of the State, at a uniform price is within bounds, and serves a twofold purpose. It acquaints those citizens who are most directly interested in the laws of the Legislature with their provisions, and applies the American idea of protection to the home newspaper enterprise. The people take pride in sustaining their local papers. They do not want them supplanted by the big centralized city paper, with its generally unreliable and often improper and premature "local news" features. The city papers, in their zeal to cover territory not their own, force unfair competition, and for this reason as much as any other, the Legislature of a State with great cities and many newspapers at each end, ready to supply news for two cents, is compelled to at least

see that the country editors have a chance to live. The State realizes that the latter fraternity should be encouraged rather than that the newspaper enterprise that is better expressed by the word greed unnecessarily fostered.

New Township Government.

The general laws for Township government under which most of the State act were enacted with a view of providing for sparsely settled districts. Therefore townships like Livingston, for instance, find that everything works easily and smoothly. But township officials in thickly settled townships like Bloomfield and Montclair, have long since found the governmental machinery utterly inadequate for the work required of it. The Township Committee finds itself saddled with most of the responsibilities of a city Council with many of its powers.

The last Legislature evidently realizing the helpless condition of many of the townships of the State, assisted by some Solon whose name we wish we knew in order that we might do him honor, passed a law providing for the formation and government of towns which seem well nigh perfect. Whoever drafted the law was evidently intimately acquainted with the difficulties and wants of populous townships. In our opinion Bloomfield should, before the next election take advantage of the provisions of this law. We also believe that it is only necessary to set forth its provisions in order to procure an overwhelming majority in its favor.

Any township having over 6,000 inhabitants may become a body politic and corporate by the name and title of "The Town of" (Bloomfield) in the County of (Essex) whenever a special election it may be so decided by a majority of the electors of said proposed town who shall vote at such special election. This is the first section of the act.

Then follow several sections providing for the special election. The township is to be divided into wards not less than three in number. The old officers of the township hold over until after the election of officers named in the new law, and the Township Committee appoint all officers named in the new law and not elected under the old law to hold office until the first regular election, which is held in April. The officers named in the new law are as follows:

A town council, consisting of two councilmen from each ward and one councilman at large, a town clerk, a town collector, a town treasurer, a town attorney, an assessor, a recorder, a board of commissioners of appeals, consisting of one member from each ward, an overseer of the poor, one or more town surveyors, one or more pound-keepers, a board of education, consisting of three members from each ward, three commissioners of assessments, a chief of police and a chief engineer of the fire department, three constables in each ward and such number of justices of the peace as the town may be entitled to under the constitution and laws of this state, and for the purpose of electing members of the peace, each town shall be considered a township, and in counties in which chosen freeholders are elected by township and wards each ward of the town shall elect one chosen freeholder.

At the first town election held under this act one member of the council for each ward shall be elected for one year and one member for two years; and one member of the board of education for each ward shall be elected for one year, and one member for two years and one member for three years; and no person shall be eligible to any office unless he shall have resided in the town for the period of at least one year, and no person shall be eligible to any ward office unless he shall be an actual resident of the ward.

The Town Clerk and Town Collector and Town Treasurer hold office for two years.

The Recorder also holds office for two years and has jurisdiction in all cases of violation of the township ordinances and has power to inflict fines not exceeding \$20 and to commit to jail for a period not exceeding thirty days.

The Chief of the Fire Department is elected annually by the active members of the Department only, under rules prescribed by the council.

The CITIZEN will have more to say upon this subject later on and in the meantime will gladly receive communications from its readers. Next week we will give further extracts from the new law, designating the powers exercised thereunder.

An electric fire alarm apparatus company is endeavoring to introduce its system into Bloomfield. These accustoms those citizens who are most directly interested in the laws of the Legislature with their provisions, and applies the American idea of protection to the home newspaper enterprise. The people take pride in sustaining their local papers. They do not want them supplanted by the big centralized city paper, with its generally unreliable and often improper and premature "local news" features. The city papers, in their zeal to cover territory not their own, force unfair competition, and for this reason as much as any other, the Legislature of a State with great cities and many newspapers at each end, ready to supply news for two cents, is compelled to at least

treatise as has caused just such annoyance for the past two months. If there are difficulties in the way of making the present system do its work satisfactorily it would be the part of wisdom either to try some other system or abandon electric alarms and their attendant expense until they are more imperatively needed than they are at present.

There is no urgent necessity for an elaborate system in Bloomfield at the present time. Some substantial and effective plan should however be devised for connecting the several hose-houses in direct communication with the East Orange Water Works. The Water Company should be requested to stand the expense. If they cannot fulfill their water contract they should be required to come as near as possible to it.

No campaign orator is in greater demand than Senator Foulke, who is to address the citizens of Bloomfield on Tuesday evening next. It is through the old association of Mr. Foulke's residence here, from 1874 to 1877, that he has been induced to stop here on his way to the Eastern States. It is hoped that the ladies will turn out in full force. Seats will be reserved for them.

Our Surplus Productions.

(From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.)

Congress is to be petitioned to subsidize railway, steamship, or some other mode of transportation, to the moon or some other heavenly body.

The fact is, the earth is producing so much more than is needed for its consumption that the markets of the universe must be secured for our trade; we must get raw material from them, and sell our manufactured goods.

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The above is not more foolish than a large part of the talk about the distant markets on this planet. Are not the markets of this world already supplied with all the people who compose them are willing to buy and pay for? Where is there a better market than our own that we can obtain control of—unless we do it by force of arms, as Great Britain has done and is doing, as well as France, Germany, Russia, Holland and various other governments?

I read when a boy, "Alexander

sought for more worlds to conquer." I did not so well understand then as now that when all the worlds he knew of were conquered, those already conquered must live on their own productions.

I have seen heights in Great Britain and Germany strong

castles, built long ago. I was told that these castles were built and inhabited by old baronial robbers, who saluted forth occasionally to rob and put under tribute the inhabitants of the surrounding country. Are not the Government and the people of Great Britain doing to-day on a gigantic scale the same thing in substance that was done by the old robber barons?

We are now purchasing abroad about two hundred and fifty millions dollars' worth per annum of cotton, wool and other kinds of goods for consumption in this country that we might make here if we would raise the tariff on said articles. That would prevent surplus revenue for the present, and give no more business and more of our own market.

What would it cost us to obtain a market, or markets, in other countries, and protect ourselves there, for two hundred and fifty million dollars' worth of goods per annum in addition to what we now export? How large a navy would we need, and who would pay the expense of it?

We ought, as precedent to engaging extensively in foreign trade in competition with Great Britain, to build a navy to fight her anywhere, otherwise we shall be snubbed and annoyed beyond endurance through her influence or that of her subjects.

England will not see the trade of her subjects interfered with by any power not equal in strength on the ocean.

Any one who reads the daily papers must see this plainly in the light of the increasing jealousies between England, France and Germany, growing out of the subject of commanding trade.

GEORGE DRAFER.

The Internal Revenue.

The fact that under the present laws and conditions we shall be likely to have an annual surplus revenue of about one hundred million dollars over our ordinary expenses ought to be considered and provided for. It is evident that the revenue must be in some way lessened, or we must pay off the public debt, or devise some useful way to expend it for the public. We cannot accumulate hundreds of millions in the treasury, for obvious reasons.

In the first place, I believe in raising as much or more than we now raise by a judicious tariff. I also believe in spending a considerable sum of money annually to bring our illiterates up to a common school standard. I also believe it would be wise and beneficial to spend a considerable sum to improve rivers, harbors, and similar work which benefit large sections of people.

I do not believe in the Pennsylvania idea of distribution. I am, as you are aware, in practice a total abstinence man, as far as the use of stimulants or tobacco is concerned and always have been.

In spite of this, I am in favor of repealing the internal revenue law, thus reducing it at one stroke large receipts and also large expenses. This would reduce to a large extent the number of office-holders and re-

lieve American industries from heavy burdens.

I think the manufacture and sale of whiskey and tobacco in time of peace should be left to local taxation and local control. As a temperance man, anxious to reduce the use of intoxicating drink to lowest terms I think the general government should not derive a large revenue from that source of its principal revenue; and in extreme cases it is urged that it is patriotic to drink because it adds to the public revenue. I know it is said "it is taxing vice"; but if this is true, then moderate drinking is vice—as undoubtedly those styled moderate drinkers, owing to their larger numbers, consume more than drunkards. It is also said that we are not obliged to use either rum or tobacco, and therefore it is a voluntary vice. Neither are people obliged to eat sugar and various other articles; and undoubtedly such numbers would prefer to do without sugar rather than whiskey or tobacco.

I do not want those who use whiskey and tobacco to pay my taxes in addition to their own. I think it is wrong to assume that if people use those things it matters not how much of their earnings it takes to supply them, because the number who spend all their earnings for such things is comparatively small.

GEORGE DRAFER.

Harrison's Jersey Ancestry.

In the old "Shapack Burying Ground," on the banks of the Delaware river, Walpack township, in Sussex county is a plain marble slab, which years ago replaced the common slate headstone originally placed there, bearing the following inscription:

In remembrance of
MRS. ANNA SYMMES,
who was born October, 1741, married to
Hon. John C. Symmes 30 October, 1760,
and died 25 July, 1775, leaving two daughters,
Maria and Anna.

The particular interest this long for gotten grave has at the present time is that it is the grave of the maternal great-grandmother of Gen. Benjamin Harrison. She was born Anna Livington, her father being William Livingston, of the New Jersey branch of that distinguished family and governor of New Jersey in 1776. She married John C. Symmes, of Riverhead, L. I. They came to Sussex county soon after and settled on the Delaware river, where Symmes had large possessions, the present village of this tract. During the revolutionary war Symmes was a colonel in the American army, and after the war, under the first constitution of New Jersey, was elected the first state senator from Sussex county. He was subsequently appointed one of the judges of the supreme court of the North-western territory.

The judge's daughter married William Henry Harrison, who became the ninth president of the United States. The lonely grave along the banks of the Delaware was put in repair by Gen. Harrison while he was president, but it subsequently became almost obliterated. It was restored some years ago, but is now in a state of neglect, although since the nomination of Gen. Harrison there are many pilgrims to the almost forgotten grave.

Philadelphia Press.

California Rabbit Drives.

Rabbits have multiplied so rapidly throughout California that they have become one of the most serious pests of the country. It is estimated that three rabbits will eat as much as a sheep, and that what can be killed in a day's rabbit drive will consume as much alfalfa as a hundred beef cattle. A good many schemes have been devised for getting rid of the pests, but the only efficacious one is the rabbit drive. This is considered very good field sport also, and a drive is always participated in as much by those who are after fun as by those who want the rabbits killed.

The first thing in getting up a rabbit drive is to make a rabbit-proof corral of high palings enclosing a space about thirty by ten or twenty yards. Leading into this at right angles are two lines of closely set palings, about a quarter of a mile in length. Several hundred men on horseback and on foot then surround a section or two of land, and work slowly toward the corral with shouts and beating of the ground. The drivers close in slowly, and the rabbits are gradually driven into the space partially enclosed by the palings, and from there it is easy to force them into the corral. They troop in like sheep, crowding over one another, and filling the corral. The drivers on foot follow, the corral is closed and the slaughter begins. They are killed with clubs by striking them on the head. The air is filled with their shrill squeaking which can be heard a mile away. They leap about in desperation, jump high and dash themselves against the fence, huddle in the corners and try to hide behind one another, or behind the heaps of those already killed. The clubs whistle through the air, not infrequently striking the shins of the killer instead of the heads of the rabbits, for it requires a good aim, a steady arm and no small amount of skill to guide every stroke to its destination on the skull of a rabbit that is leaping about like mad.

When the slaughter is ended the rabbits are strewn over the ground as thick as dead leaves, and in places their carcasses will be in piles two feet high. Between 1200 and 1500 rabbits are usually killed in each drive, and it is no uncommon thing for one man to score a hundred dead rabbits in one round-up. In parts most infested the drives are held once a week.

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BENJAMIN J. MAYO.

Diamonds.

GOLD WATCHES. GOLD CHAINS.
SILVER WATCHES.
GOLD JEWELRY.
GOLD PENS.
GOLD AND SILVER HAIRD WALKING
STICKS.

Sterling Silver Ware.
IN FLUSH NELVET CASES.

Best Silver Plated Ware.
IMPORTER OF